[BY TELEGRAPH FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] CINCINNATI, May 11 .- Cincinnati has been as protty a right this bright, warm day as one could wish to see. The reets are decorated as if for a great victory. Every abite building is hung with banners, streamers, and festions. The shops, both great and small, as well as more than half the private houses, are decked with gay colors and green wreaths. A hundred thousand little flaces flatter from the windows, and stretch from housetop to housetop. Portraits of the great composers ed with evergreen, confront you at every turn. The chief avenues, adorned as they are with a profusion of good-humored saunterers who always come forth in crowds on holdiday occasions, remind you at once of a fancy fair, and of a particularly successful Fourth of

The names of Theodore Thomas and his trusty chorus. Master Otto Singer, are hung to the breezes in front of the Burnett House, while the face of the Grand Hotel is covered with escutcheons bearing the names of Beetheven, Wagner, Brahms, Mendelssohn and the rest. The United States of America, represented by the Post-Office and the Custom-house, puts on gorgeous drapery in bonor of the occasion, and I hear of one citizen who has decorated his dog. To a stronger the unanimity with which the whole city has given itself up to the celebration is a surprising speciacle. The outward show of festivity is much more general than it was in Boston during the ubilee excitement, and also much prettier. Nor is this to be accounted for by the strength of the German element in the population of Cincinnati. The Germans have cooperated with their follow-citizens in bedecking their shops and houses, but they have not taken the lead, and the festival is not in any sense a German one. Americans heretofore have shown no great apritude or taste for affairs of this kind, and the zoal with which they have now taken it up is the more notabecause the celebration is entirely free from the sensational features which are supposed to be necessary to and firemen with anvils; no stunning effects of noise and numbers; no slam-bang and buncombe. It is a festival of high art, over which rules the sweetest and most cuitivated taste; and, although Cincinnati never had any musical performance on a grand scale until two years ago, she now presents a series of programmes which in many important particulars surpass those of any previ-

For this remarkable development of musical culture in the West the credit must be divided among several persons. Thedore Thomas, of course, has been the guidng intelligence and the source of inspiration. The centlethe whole West an immense service in engaging him, and of praise must be awarded to Mr. Otto Singer, who, since he removed from New-York to Cincinnati, two years ago, seems to have found just the right field for display of his remarkable talents. He is surely one of the ablest and most magnetic chorus leaders in the country. His singers will do anything to please him, and his popularity is enbounded. The chorus drilled under his baton comeirs of 800 singers, about 130 of whom come from neighboring towns. The rest belong here, and of the Cincinnati chorus proper about 300 were members of the old Harmonic Society, all the others being quite new. The orchestra consists of 100 performers, Cincinnati furnishing a very few, while Theodoro Thomas's own band

place, is well adapted to such a celebration, for its acoustic properties are admirable, and it is easily reached, is near the central part of the city, is large enough to seat an audience of 5,000 people, and is well ventilated. It is not pretty, and no attempt has been made to hide its stern simplicity, or to brighten its somber coloring. Drapery and flags would have interfered with the sound. There are spactous apartments, however, adjoining the main audience hall, where people amuse themselves dur room, arranged like an overgreen bower. On the other is a large grotto, built with bark and rock work, and coutaining a miniature lake and fountain.

For after all, the people themselves are the chief orna-

ment of a place of this kind, and by half past seven o'clock the hall, despite its unsightly beams and dead blue, was a fine sight. The band is placed in the middle of the stages, in rows one above the other. Behind and above it is the organ. On either hand rise the banks of the chorus, until they reach above the galleries. They are separated from the orchestra by a semi-circular plank partition, which acts as a sounding-board for the band, es its tones out with surprising distinctness.

The hall was almost full, probably as many as 4,500 seats being occupied; and it was an audience of the most brilliant quality. Many of the ladies compiled with the public request to come without bennets. All the fashionworld was present in its best attire.

The programme for this opening concert was as fol-

Triumphied ("Song of Triumph") Op. 55... Brahms
Laritone sole, deathe cherus, orchestra and orcan.

Symphony No. 7, in A... Boetheven
PART II.

It was a significant though perhaps an accidental indi-cation of the progressive spirit of this festival that the

first programme plunged as at once into the conflict between the new and old schools of music, and challenged a piace of honor for two composers who have usually been ignered at great celebrations of this kind, except in a few of the most enlightened cities of Germany. "Lohengrin," to be sure, does not represent the most aggressive phase of Wagner's musical revolution, and those which no cultivated listener, however exclusive in his devotion to the old school, could full to enjoy. Wagner moreover is no longer fighting for recognition in this country; his popularity with us is already

assured. Brahms, however, is almost a stranger. He is little more than forty years of age, and his youthful career was much vexed with storms. His genius long renamed unperceived; his strong individuality was mistaken for wild extravagance, and his fertility was denonneed—probably with some foundation of justice—as an inartistic excess. It is only of late that he has won the wide respect which his extraordinary gifts deserve. His " song of Destiny," his " German Requiem," this Song of Trumph," and many of his smaller works have been welcomed to the most dignified and splendid company in the programmes of European festivals; and critics and the public are beginning to understand that here is a poet and musician who has something new to sing for us, though dispute still runs high about his merit.

SONG OF THUMPH. The "Triamphlied," or "Song of Triumph," was per formed under the composer's direction about two years ago at the fifty-first festival of the Lower Rhine, in Co logue. It was written to celebrate the victories of the German arms and the reestablishment of the German Lu-pire, and was dedicated "To the German Emperor, Wilpire, and was desicated. To the termini impleter, whiche L." The words are taken from the 19th chapter of Bevelation. "Hallehdjah, Praise the Lord! Honor, and power, and giory to God! For in righteousness and truth the Lord giveth judgment. Glory be to God, all ye his servants, and ye that fear him, all both humble and with the Lord giveth of the complication. God, hash exmighty. Halfelmah, for the omnipotent God hath exhis kingdom. On be joyful; let all be glad; to him alone give henor. Behold, the heavens opened wide, and youder a snow-white horse, and on him sat one called Steadfast and Faithful, who warreth and judgeth all with rightcousness. And he treads the wine-press of wrath of the Lord God Almichty! Lo, a great name both he written upon his vesture and upon his girlls. A King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Halleinjah! Amen!" It is all written for a double chorus (eight parts), except two short baritone soles, and it consists of only three numbers, with a brief instrumental introduction, into the last measures of which the cherus breeks with cries of "Hallelujah. The theme of the first movement is a modification of the old German soug, "Hotl dir im Siegerkranz," and this is treated with astonishing breadth, ingenuity, and power, antil it ends in a magnificent climax. Then the second movement opens with a chorus of praise changing after a short fugue passage to a melody, sung by the two choruses alternately. The barrioue solo opens the third movement, and thence to the end there is a continual variety of fresh and striking thoughts, charas often answering and cohoing chorus, until with italiebijah following one another ever faster and faster, the orchestra gathering fire and splendor, and the organ pouring in a factoring fire and spicator, "an the organ pounds in a flood of the grandest harmonies, the song reaches an exultant close. No one can be insensible of the originality, strength, and beauty of the thought, or the surprising skill in the treatment of the most intricate harmonic combinations which distinguish this remarkable composition. It remines us in some passages of Handel, and yet we hardly know where the suggestion lies; for it is original not merely in its charms, but strikingly original in its style and method. It is truly a song of triumph; a song bold, joyful, and vigorous in spirit; less religious, loss

like a hymn than Handel would have made it, and more melodious. In the third some charming effects were produced by the alternation of the chorus with the baritons solo, which was admirably delivered by Mr. Remmertz. Perhaps some persons were a little disappointed at the rareness of the massive choral effects, such as the finale, and the Hallelujah of the first movement; but an eight part chorus always sounds weaker than one in four parts with the same number of voices. Brahms hardly ever allows his eight divisions to come together. Not only are the two choirs on opposite sides of the stage, virtually independent of each other all through, but each part in each choir also goes its own way without help from its fellows. For this reason among others "The Triumphlied" is one of the most Lobengren, or the choral symphony; and that this new does them the very highest honor. They went through it gloriously. Only once was there any serious faltering, hearty appliance we felt that the chorus had already won its laureis, and the success of the festival was not doubtrul.

finished performances of Boethoven's Seventh Symphony Thave ever listened to. We are used to fine performances of this great work in New-York, but to-night it seemed to me that the orchestra surpassed itself, playing with even more than its usual sentiment, and far more than its usual majesty. It was enthusiastically applauded by an andience which seemed to theroughly appreciate its best points. Then there was a long intermission, and more than half the people left their places to wander about the hall and eat loss in the bower and the grotto, to chat with their friends and exchange congratulations over the auspicious beginning of the festival, until the call of the drum called them back.

LOHENGRIN. The concert closed with the selections from "Lohengrin," arranged by Thomas expressly for this festival. How skillfully he has contrived, without the aid of scenery or action, and with only the occasional introduction of a brief vocal selo to present a picture—one might almost say a synopsis-of this fascinating opera. can hardly explain within the limits of a telegraphiletter. He takes as the basis of his arrangement th same long series of extracts which he has played soften in New-York, but he greatly extends and cariehoe it, gives all the principal choruses with this splondid body of singers, and includes a few short passages which have never been heard in New-York at all, not even when the opera was produced by Mr. Strakosch at the Academy of Music The first thing is the beautiful and deeply poetic Vot spiel. This is followed by the Chorus of wonder and ex citement in which the knights and nobles of Brabant as sembled in presence of the King hall the first appearance of Lohengrin as he floats along the river in his bont. The bountiful Farewell to the Swan is heard as a tene sole; the chorus answers in soft exclamations of amaze ment; the here utters his impressive challenge and an orchestral interlude brings us to the famous Invocation, base colo, quintet and chorus. The combat between Lohengrin and Teiramund is represented by an instrumental passage, and the first Act closes with the grand chorus of victory. The sefections from the second Act begin with the scene in the court-yard of the citadel, containing the remarkable trumpet passages which indicate the break of day, the assembling of the soldiers and nobles, the proclamation of the Herald (baritone solo), the double male chorus, and the quartet of Pages; none of this interesting scene has ever been of Pages; none of this interesting scene has ever over performed by Thomas before. Then we have the grand Wedding Cortege and Religious March by the orchestra and chorus. From the third Act Thomas has chosen the instrumental Introduction. the Nuptial chorus and procession in the Bridal Chamber, and the gathering of the Army and Military March in the last scene of the opera. This final number is written entirely for the orchestra, except six bars of chorus at the end, the action of the drama then going on without interruption; but Thomas here brings his selections to close, and as six bars of chorus would make a ridiculous finale, he causes the voices to begin in unison about twenty bars further back, singing the molody of the march with the orchestra to patriot martial words, and ending with the six bars of harmony as Wagner wrote them. This is the only liberty he taken with the text, and it will be observed that it involves no alteration of the orenestral score. In fact all the music is given note for note as it is found in the original, except where some very slight modifications are necessary to connect the different extracts. The singing is all in English.

upon the roof, and Thomas, with a gesture of despair which set the whole house laughing, laid aside the baton and waited 15 minutes for a luil. Then he went on under difficuldies to the end of the first chorus, when he asked the andience to decide whether he should stop again. "Stop," cried the house unanimously, and here was another pause, after which the first chorus. which is not a song so much as turmoil represented in which is not a song so much as turmoil represented in music, was repeated, and—what shall we say either to the States severally or to the country at large. of the performance! Well! As we know Lohengrin in New-York, this was a new revelation. Often as Thomas has played many of these very numbers, they shone to-night with a brilliancy and gorgeousness we have not known before. The first genuine surprise of the evening was the Swan Song of Mr. Bischoff. He delivered it with a manly dignity, ten derness, and pure intenation for which we were cuttrely unprepared. He caught the true spirit of the character, and so far surpassed all previous efforts of his, which we have heard in New-York, that he seemed like a new man. The soft and gentle oborus following this song was more exquisite than we can tell. Think of the effect when 800 well-trained voices sang, and this beautiful orchestra of 100 carried on the marvelous accompaniment. The quintotte, by Krs. Smith, Miss Cary Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Remmertz, and Mr. Whitney, was better than we ever neard it at the opera, and the other cheruses of the first act were grand. The second act introduced the 12 trumpets, which were placed in the gallery at the back of the stage where the organ stands, and when they echo each othe from a distance-some of them were played from the stairs in the rear-the effect of this number, as well as of the military music at the end, where the same de vice was employed to indicate the gradual approach of the different divisions of the army, was indescribably fine. The otherent divisions of the army, was indescribibly fine. The worlding music was probably the smoothest and prefilest chorus anging of the evening. All the Lohengrin selections were received with an enthaciasm which now and then amounted to almost widness, and I don't whether anything during the featival will make 2 deeper popular

AGES AGO.

The final representation of the successful operatta" Ages Ago" is to be given at Eryant's Opera House on the 19th of May. At the request of his pupils and friends, it is to be for the benefit of Mr. De Korbay.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN PUROPE. NO REMONSTRANCE IN REGARD TO ARMAMENT TO BE SENT TO PRANCE-SATISFACTORY ASSUR-ANCES RECEIVED IN ENGLAND AS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

Bezals, Tuesday, May 11, 1875. The rumor that Germany and Russia intend addressing representations to France in relation to

armaments is falso.

Lordon, Tuesday, May 11, 1875. In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in response to an inquiry of Sir Charles Dilke as to the continental sitnation, said the Government has received to-day the most satisfactory assurances from Berlin of the

maintenance of the peace of Lurope. The London Times, in a leading editorial, says: We believe the Czar is resolved to hold most de cided language in favor of the maintenance of peace, and to use every effort to put a stop to the present alarm. A few days will probably bring forth official disclaimers of the recent reports. It is possible that it will be said that there is nothing to justify French apprehensions. But there should be no mistake on this point. As long as the present conditions remain, there must be uneasiness-even danger. An unforeseen incident, an outburst of jealousy, may precipitate a rupture. The Czar is unable to guarantee that France will not attack Germany within a few years. Gigantic armaments are a mutual menace. While they exist, it is beyond the power of even imperial peacemakers to allay apprehension."

PLOT AGAINST PRINCE BISMARCK. ARREST OF THE PRINCIPAL CONSPIRATOR-HIS DE-PORTED RELATIONSHIP WITH ABCHRISHOF LEDG-

The Provincial Press and the Bourse Gazette report that the authorities have procured the arrest union on Lake Superior.

like a hymn than Handel would have made it, and more martial. The whole of the first movement is pitched in a highly jubilant key. The second is more subdued and says the prisoner is a relative of Archbishop Ledochowski, who was Ledochowski's predecessor. Both journals assert that the plot included the assessination of the Emperor William.

> ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S BIRTH. AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO BE PER-

SENTED. LONDON, Tuesday, May 11, 1875. A special dispatch from Berlin to The Pall Mall Gazette says a Cutholic Association has left Mayence for Rome to present the Pope with an address congratulating him upon the nuniversary of his birth, which occurs on the 13th of May, when he will be 83 years old. The address, which is said to have 1,000,000 signatures attached to it, is couched in terms of the deepest devo-

THE WRECK OF THE CADIZ. SIXTY-TWO LIVES LOST-MISRECKONING OF THE CAPTAIN.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11, 1875. Later advices swell the number of lives lost on the steamer Cadiz to sixty-two. The Cadiz was out of her course, in consequence of a misreckoning of her cap-She struck on a rock, and sunk almost immediately.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE PLANET MILLS FIRE.

A LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AFFECTED. Insurance companies were affected to the amount of \$198,000, by the destruction by fire, on Mouday night, of the Planet Mills, for manafacturing hemp carpets, etc., at President and Bond-sts., Brooklyn. This conflagration entailed a loss of about \$500,000 on the building, stock and machinery, and deprived about 350 men, women and children of employment. Following is

Rlack River I Smiraeld Co. c Lafayette of Pire Ass'n, I Ins. Co. of N Irving of Ne Total.	ns 10,000 N Y 2,000 of Conn 3, 60 N Y 2,500 Ph.Pa 5,000 orth Am 2,500 w York 2,00	Chibie of Chicago 5,000 Peoples, Newark 2,500 Republic, N Y 2,500 Republic, N Y 5,000 Sina, Hartford 5,000 Nagara of N Y 5,000 Sateguard of N Y 2,500
d Cosmicedal, Lancaster of Merc a and 3 Hilbrida Mark albemarte of Wynoning of City Co. et albemarte of Old Dominio Panenti Hall New Jortey, Miss, Valley Harstoni, City, Neepe Parmettie.	San Free, 2,500 Penn, 2,500 Sechs, Va. 2,500 Sechs, Va. 2,500 Of Miss. 2,500	H.N.L.T.
t Westehouter	con\$2,560	Virginia Home, Va\$2,500 Aliemania, Litts\$2,500

Total..... RECAPITULATION

A MAY PARTY GIVEN BY SOROSIS.

The Sorosis Club gave a May party at Delconico's last evening. Among those present were Mrs. Ward Howe, the Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, B. F. Reinhart, Louis Dachauer, T. W. Knox, John Brewer, the Rev. W. Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cropsey, W. The charter of 1873, while it contains many provisions. Andrews, John Brougham, Dr. and Mrs. P. R. that are valuable, still leaves to the heads of departments Marvin, Dr. Macdonald, Dr. Pardee, D. G. Croty, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Crittenden of Onio, and others. Letters of regret on account of ina-bility to be present were read from J. W. Simonton. subject to the specific and minute regula-James Hartman, Whitelaw Reid, and P. B. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington). Addresses were made by Mr. Rooserelt, Col. Knox, Mr. Brewer, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe remarked that clubs were and familiar facts to her. Three kinds dear and familiar facise to her. Three kinds of clubs are necessary, Men's clubs are gregarious; until the formation of women's clubs they were solling, but now they, too, can interchange their views and thoughts. Mrs. Howe said that she believed in allowing made associate members to women's clubs, who should be permitted every privilege, provided they paid for them, except voting, she also urged the formation of hem, except voting. She also arged the formation of men, except voting. She also arged the formation of men and women.

The Rev. Mr. Carke responded to the sentiment of The Pulpit and the Press;" Miss Emily Flack and diss Heithren sang, while Mrs. Proodfoot played upon the plane. In a lew remarks the President Mrs. Marvin, pack of the shootes which had a tended the Second Club spoke of the shootes which had a tended the Second Club majoral. since its formation seven years upo, and predicted a hart future for it. After the addresses and the ma-and literary entertainment a collation was enjoyed.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The first International Sunday-action Convention began its sessions this morning in Masonic Hall. Philip G. Gillett, LL.D., of Illinois. presided, with Geo. A. Peltz of New Jersey as Secretary The hall was beautifully decorated with English and American flags, and a large cross of evergreens and flowers was placed behind the President's mair, with the motte, " God ferbid that I should giery save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ," The limble and crown were displayed over the platform. The address of welcome was made by the Rev. J. E. Gram. or, D. D., of Balamore, and responded to by the Rev. J. Bennett Tyler of New-York and the Rev. W. S. Black stock of Canada. After the opening address, by the temporary President, P. G. Gillett, the following telegram was received from the Sunday-school teachers of En.

Courch of Eugland Sanday school teachers, now meet-

content of inguina; sanday sensor tenders, now meet-ing at Exciter Hail, London, send Carastian greeting and best whites for success in our common work. It was immediately responded to as follows: "We cordially reciprocate your greeting. May the cable through which we speak, symbolize our unity as Christian workers, as it fulfills the prophecy, There shall be no more sea." A committee was appointed to neminate permanent officers of the Convention. The afternoon session was devoted to receiving reports from representative workers in different portions of the United

States and Canada.

The report of the International Hessian Committee was considered in the evening, with addresses by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New-York, ft. F. Jucobs of Chicaro, and the Rev. Warren Erndelph of Pennsylvania. The report of E. Payson Porter, Statistical Secretary, Stated the total Sunday-school membership, teachers and salebars, in the United States and Canada, to be nearly 7,000,000. Forting the alternoon the Rev. George A. Pettz of Newark, N. J., was elected President of the Convention. States and Canada.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT CLERGYMAN. LEWISTON, Me., May 11.-The Rev. Dr. Geo. Webber of Kent Hill committed suicide, by hanging, at that place this morning.

It is announced that the hour for the medical

examination of applicants for the West Point Cadetality from

the X1th Congressional District is changed from 10:30 a.m. to 3 p. m. on the 1eth last.

CHARTER REFORM.

Continued from First Page.

Council, their committees, and the officers appointed by them. The elections were separate, in the Spring of the year, and were annual. Popular opinion easily became effectual in controlling the policy of govern-ment. A political revolution was frequently produced by the charge of excessive expenditure on the part of the city government. The itability to change, the ex-posure to publicity made any claberate and prolonged plans of plunder means if not impossible. It is not meant that the deterioration that afterward ensued is to be as-cribed wholly to the new methods of government adouted.

INJURIOUS CHANGES. Doubtless important changes have occurred in the

conditions under which the municipal government is carried on. Changes in the population-a loss of the habit of acting in city affairs, resulting from the inability to act with effect during twenty years in which the elective power of the people has been nugatory-decay of civic training forced exclusion and voluntary withdrawal from participation in local government for a drawal from participation in local government for a generation—the absorption of the public attention in the controverses of national politics, leading to an almost total neglect of the questions of administration on which the competitions of politics formerly turned—the vast disproportion in the numerical strength of parties formed on sectional questions; these are causes which make the machinery of popular government work less favorably than before. But it cannot be doubted that various changes, originating in a false theory of government and confinating through a series of years, by which the legislative bodies and practically irresponsible, but by means of their patronage nequired practical control in the government, and a complexity of system by which the elective power of the people became ineffectual—were steps in a downward progress.

INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT. The abuses and wrongs of the local administration, which found no redress, generated a public opinion under which appeals were made, in the name of reform, for relief to the legislative power at Albany; and it was found that an act could be easily contrived whereby one official could be expelled from office, and, by some device, a substitute put in his place. It was found likewise that the powers of an office could be withdrawn and vested in a different officer or in from the State Capitol. It is the experience of human government that abuses of power follow power wherever it goes. What was at first done, apparently at least to protect the rights of the minority or of individuals; what was first done for the sake of good government, came in a little time to be done for the purposes of interested individuals or cliques. Differing in policies as city and state did, party selfishness and ambition grasped at patronage and power, and the great municipal trust came to be the traffic of the lobbles. Institutions wholly until to answer any use or ordect of government in a civilized community, and by virtue of queristructure, capable of nothing but abuses growing into crimes against the communities in which they from the State Capitol. It is the experience of human

charter of 1870, which was chacted in the name and under the pretense of restoring local self-government. It was a long document, full of minute regulations, copied from in a few sentences. It totally stripped the elective councils of all legislative power, and covered up that design by several pages, in which it coumerated ordinances the council bad, from time immemorial, power to establish, Total 193,000 |
The Marshal Thorne is investigating the circumstances of the fire, which the proprietors of the Mils say must have been of incendiary origin. The damage to adjacent buildings was comparatively insignificant.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ATTITUDE.

REORGANIZATION TO FOLLOW JUDGE PIERREFON'S ENTRANCEINTO OFFICE—HIS RELATIONS WITH THE PARSIDENT—HIS VIEWS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont, the recently appointed Attorney-General, returned home Sunday from Washington, where he had been for several days preparing to take formal possession of the Attorney-General's office upon Saturday next. It is understeed that there will be a therough and general recreanization of the Atterney-General's office upon Saturday next. It is understeed that there will be a therough and general recreanization of the Atterney-General's office upon Saturday next. It is understeed that there will be a therough and general recreanization of the Atterney-General's office upon Judge Pierrepont's processing local self-government. It was objected at the time that times officers so appointed were, to all purchess, a commission, just a

that there will be a therough and general reorganization of the Attorney-General's office upon Judge Pierrepout's entrance, and that the President has desired Judge Pierrepout's entrance, and that the President has desired Judge Pierrepout's entrance, and that the President has desired Judge Pierrepout to reorganize it, entirely upon his own responsibility without any Executive interference. It is stated that there are a large number of prominent applicants for the position made vacant by the resignation of Assistant Attorney-General Hill, which takes effect on Saturday next. His successor, however, has not been yet designated, although the vacancy will be filled in a few days.

During his stay in Washington Judge Pierrepont had a long and satisfactory interview with the President and with Secretary Bristow. The new Attorney-General is in entire sympathy and accord with Secretary Bristow's financial policy. He is opposed to certain features of the in entire sympathy and accord with Secretary Bristow's financial policy. He is opposed to certain features of the past reconstruction policy in the Southern States, which had, was not perfectly new. If had been frequently make the exhibition worthy of the country. The Hon. A. H. Rice spoke on behalf of the merchants of Boston threaten to extend to other cities. If public opinion and they allow it, the temptation to transfer the context for offices from the international content of the content of what they have lost at house. There is no remedy but in the refusal to give to such devices the sanction of his until constitutional prevision shall give permanency to the methods of appointment and removal in managing governments.

> the power to create offices and fix their salaries, which subject to the specific and minute regula-tions of law; and it leaves all the power of levying taxes, spending money, contracting to a large extent, and all the powers of legislation in the hands of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Taxes. In the hands of every one of the possent incambents, we have the satisfaction to behave that the interests of the people are perfectly secure; but we ought to consider what manner of institutions shall be formed for the long what manner of institutions shall be formed for the long future with its varied changes of official persons—whether we will continue such vasa powers, having no paradial in any Government. The charter of 1870 sought to shuft the defect of the charter of 1870 sought to shuft the defect of the charter of 1870 mespect to removal, it restored the power of the removal of heads of departments by the Mayor, sudged to the written approval of the Governor. It provided for the removal of heads of departments by the Mayor, sudged to the written approval of the Governor, thus establishing an artificial cheek upon an artificial system; another to seem tude-pendence except in case of official mission-duct on the part of the members of the bedy on which it conferred such extraordinary powers; and shruiding from converting an elharrenical into a despetic system. At the present session various propositions have been introduced, and others have been suppositions have been introduced, and others have been suppositions have been for their have come before me for afficial action. No comprehensive or well considered system has been po-None of them have done before the for official action. No comprehensive of well considered system has been proposed. Hasty and partial changes by laws which however plans his on their face, cannot be judged of except through an acquaintance with face whose has so preceding actionation mean which they operate, and likely to produce results not lorescen by their authors, were not desirable. In the better times of government and legislation in this State, when the traditions of popular rights were respected, the formation of a charter of a great city was a matter of deliberation. The people to be effected were faily consulted, Generally a convention of their representaof deliberation. The people to be effected were fully constaired, tomerally a convention of their representatives was held to consider the matter, full opportunity was given to discuss and perfect as important an instrument. The people were allowed to cleet their chief officers with a knowledge beforehand of the substantial nature of the powers these others would execute. The does of worming a total revolution in the depositaries of governmental powers by a lagislative act, without the intervention of an election that should allow the people to say on whom new and vias powers simula be conferred, would have been treated as a gross invasion of the rights of the people, even in restoring the legislative power to a legislative department of the City government, the new legislative department of the City government, the new legislative department of the city government, the new legislative department of the allowed to emose it at a fresh election, and in centempartion of the new powers conferred which amount to a new creation.
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> I am not inclined to tamper by inconsiderate and fragmentary legislation with the government of han metropoles, or of the other great cities of the Sane, but I feel prefoundly the necessary of attention to the structure, power, and duties of those governments; and when we do constitute a new system 1 am anytous flat it should maswer the past expectations of the more deliberative, newer and duties or those governments; and when we do constitute a new system 1 am anytous flat it should maswer the past expectations of the note of difficult of solution; nour which requires have thoughtful attention, more thorough discussion, to mature results with which we shall be satisfied in future years. The test no case in

subject more complicated, or more difficult of solution; none which requires more thoughtful artention, more thereagh discussion, to make more thoughtful artention, more thereagh discussion, to make results with which with the artention of the case in which it is more your duty and mine to say to those who seek changes: "You must nound your claim to the advantages of political and official power upon the best promise of good government in the nature of the institutions you propose. You must accept official as countability as a condition of sound principles of government in the City of New-York, not only to show the wrongs to which the people of that minetipality have been subjected, but also to itustrate the dangers which have nother edites, unless we can fix sound principles in the minist of any people of that minist of any people of that minist principles in the minist of any people of that minist principles in the minist of any people of that minist of any people of the minist of any people. They form a larger perturn of the people comprised in the cities of the State, exclusive of the people of the minist of any people of the minister of any people of the minist

which on the pre-existing mass of legislation cannot be easily ascertained. This obscurity is often a cover under which the objects of selfash individuals or cliquos, or partisan purposes are concealed. Every revolution of politics in the locality or in the State is followed by efforts to change the governing power or to effect a rew disposal of offices and patronage in the locality. Such demoralizing efforts could not be readily effectual if well-defined principles of government perraded all municipal charters. Diversities will no doubt continue to be unavoidable, but the advantages of general laws over special edelation now recognized in our political theories and maxims should be extended as far as practicable to our city governments. Whatever can be accomplished by legislation to correct the evils growing out of the discondant charters which now exist, and to infuse into them general principles that shall become a guide to future legislation, ought to be done, but the only effectual remedy is in amendment of the Constitution fixing the general plan of nunicipal government, especially in respect to the appointing power, and at the same time establishing on a durable basts official accountability.

With a view of calling public attention to this subject and of bying the foundation of a plan of legislation and ment of a Commission who shall report to the next legislature the forms of such laws or constitutional amendments as are required. If you do not think it advisable to constitute such a Commission the revisers of the statutes might be instructed to collate and report upon the condition of the laws relating to the citics in all of future action by legislation or constitutional amendments.

THE EXCURSION TO THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

VISIT OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND BUSINESS MEN TO FAIRMOUNT PARK-THEIR CORDIAL RE-CEPTION-EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST IN THE SUCCESS OF THE EXHIBITION.

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 - The excursion party of New-York and New-England business men left Jersey City for the Centennial Grounds at 10:15 this morning, and reached its destination at 12 o'clock, making the run of 88% miles in 1% hours. The highest speed was attained between Trenton and Bristol, where several miles were run at the rate of a mile a minute. One object of the Pennsylvania Railway Company in directing that the train should be run fast was to show that it will be perfeatly practicable to bring the exhibition within two

hours' time of New York. The visitors were nearly a hundred in number, and comfortably filled three draw ing-room cars. Most of them were New York merchants. bankers, manufacturers, and journalists; but there was a man from the interior of New-York State. Among tenden, the Hon. George Opdyke, the Hon. Smith Ely. jr., Elliot C. Cowdin, henry flartz, President of the New-York Cotton Exchange; Franklin Edson, President of the Now York Produce Exchange; J. T. Johnson, President of the Central Rulroad of New Jersey; Erastus Brooks, H. M. Bundy, Hugh Hastings, Nathan Appleton of Boston, Samuel Bowles, and ex-Congressman lines of Boston. On arriving in Palladelphia the train ran directly to the Centennial Grounds and stopped in front of the Art Building. Here a large deputation of citizens had Joined the Committee of Invitation to receive the visitors. Di rector-General Goshern, Secretary Campbell and others of the Centennial Commission, John Weich. President of the Board of Finance, and nearly all the official staff of the Exhibition were also in attendance. Escorted by a band, the party first inspected the Art Hall, which is already so nearly completed that its architectural features can be appreciated. Mr. Cochrane of the Board of Pinance explained its design and spoke of the remarkable rapidity of its construcand the huge scaffolding at the eastern end, where the begun, were next examined. Afterward the party pro-ceeded to the Machinery Hall, the framework of which is nearly fluidand. Carriages were then taken to the slice of the Horticultural and Agricultural Buildings. and afterward to George's Hill, where a fine view of the Park, the Centennial Grounds and the distent city was enjoyed. From the hill a delightful drive through the Park brought the party to Belmont, where dinner was served at 2 o'clock in the handsome banqueting hall, which was tastefully teimmed for the occusion with flaces and banners bearing the coats of several States. At one end of the hall hung a large painting representing a view of the Exhibition buildings and grounds as they will appear next year. About 250 guests sat down to an excellent dinner. The Hon. ton McMichael, the vetevan editor of The Philadelphia North American, presided and made a felicitous speech of welcome, in which he spoke of the manly rivalry between New York and Philadelphia, of the ties of common interest and sympathy which unite them, and of year, with its attendant celebrations and ceremonies. cities and was creeted with frequent and hearty applause. The Hon, Wm. E. Dedge replied on behalf of the New-York visitors, and said that the apathy which had heretofore been felt in New-York toward the Centeunial was fact ing spreading over the country there could be no doubt of the triumphant success of the Centennial.

During the presence of the excursionists and their hests on the Centennial Grounds and at Belmont, the park was bronged with citizens who came in carriages and on the occasion. The guests, when they left at 6 o'clock, were all carnest in their expression of the enjoyment they had experienced. The train on its return trip made almost as good time as in the morning, reaching Jersey City

A PIANO VOYAGE TWICE AROUND THE WORLD. There is now lying in the port of New-York the American ship Agra, in connection with which vesse there is an eventful history of an American piano. The vessel was owned by Capt. Miller, who sailed her, and the companion of his long and adventurous voyages was his wife, an accomplished planiste. In the month of April, 1871, an American apright plane was placed in the bin of the good ship Agra by her captain, for the use voyages intended to be taken. In the latter part of the onth the vessel sailed from New-York direct for Melbourne. Anstralia: thence to China, Japan, and India, re-turning to New-York'after an absence of fifteen months. In September, 1972, she left am in for another voyage round the world, going first to Melbourne a second time; thence direct to London. England, then to Norway, whence she retarmed directly to Melbourne; then to San Francisco and China, and then back to New-York, after an absence of two years and five months, having travled over 110,000 miles, having crossed the equator ten times and passed the Cape of Good Hope five times, and times and passed the Lape of General Roys.

Cape Horn nearly as many, while enduring, as a matter course. Innumerable storms, and every vicissitude of climatic changes. During the entire portion has American plane has remained on shapboard, served down the floor of the capital's caldo, and has never loft the horn and scenario, when the vessel being sold. twice round the world as on the day when bird etc.

NewYork. No stronger evidence could be addineed of
the strength, durability, and reliability of American
pianes over those of European make than that given
above. It is almost needless to add that the instrument
in question was one made by the now remeaned plane
makers of the world, Steinway & Sons, whose instruments defy wind, weather, and climatic changes. The
sheptical cas remove all doubt, if they feel inclined, by
inspecting this much-traveled plane at their store.

Capt. Millor, whose musical knowledge is confined to
aural experience of much extent, certifies his conviction
that for use on shipheard there is nothing which can
compare with a Steinway upright plane.—[Matt.]

The Travelers Insurance Company received a dispatch from toeir agents in Milwaukee yesterday stating that two of the passengers lost on the Schiller were insured in that Company by accident policies of \$5,000 each. These are the only losses yet reported, and the Company will consider itself particularly fortunate if there are not several more.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

(For other Ship News see Pifth Pag.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Nordolk, with under and pass, to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Bark Branthers (Ger.), Jachens, Rio Janetro 45 days, wis onies.
Rark Nuova Virginia (Ital.), Scarpali, Port Vendre 73 days, with wine.
Schr. Abbie H. Hedeman (of Harrington), Larton, St. Abbie H. Hodgman (of Harrington), Larton, St., N. B., S. days, with paline. Henry (of Addison), Nach, St. George, N. B., S days,

poling. Schr. Wm. S. Baker (of Gioucester), Pierce, from fishing cruise, with mackerel.

Steamships Cuba, for Havana, &c.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; Eichmond, for Rallinore: ship Valparaise, for San
Francisco; burks (instay Adolph, for Eisinore: Glenville, for
Bahia: S. D. Carleton, for New-Orleans, brigs Class, A. Hoard,
for St. Johns, P. R.; Victoria, for Barbadons, Sarah B., for Fernandina; serra, Mand, for Sagna; My Rever, for Charleston,
WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; hazy.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., May 11.—Arrived, schr. Wave Crest, from GALVESION, May 10.—Arrived outside, achr. Vete, from New York. Arrived 11th, steamship City of Wace, from New-New York. Arrived Him, atcaments by the control of the St. Louis, from Livery only is aground on the Rat.

San Francisco, May 10.—Arrived, bark Lord Macaulay (Br.), from Hong Konz.

BOSTON, May 11.—Chared, steamships Alveria (Br.), for Liverpool via New York; Domiaton (Pr.), Varmouth, N. S.; Wim, Lawrence, for Bultimore; bark Morning Star (Br.), for Richibneto, N. R.; schris, Vicksburg, for Hayti; Ira Laffrenier, and Challengo, for New York.

FORETICE FOREY.

FORFIGN FORTS.

HAVANA, Ma7 11.—Arrived, steamship City of Merida, from
New-Orleans and Vera Cruz. Sailed, steamship Gussle, for

Hailfax, May 11.-Arrived, steamship Carroll, Wright, from HATFAX, May II.—Arrived, steamship Carroll, Wright, from Boston.
LONDON, May II.—Sailed for the United States: Unicora, W. T. Pradley, Harrisburg, Resolute, and Sarah R. Cann. Arrived from the United States on the 9th inst., Meteor, Hulen Sands, and Progress, the latter at Elsinore. Arrived on the 9th inst., Sir Robert Peel, and Care Horn, the latter at Dublin: Isle of Anglesca, at West Harthenooi; Poolscar, Mary Durkee, Recetta Paire, Mustang, Agenora, La Gloire, Henry, and Lecauda, the last three in the Chaernel. Arrived on the 11th lost, Galatea, J. H. Schwesnen, Metida C. Smith, Culzeur, Praironio, Robello Danovaro, Luigia P., Abraham Young, Minnehaha, and W. R. Druy.

DISASTER.

CHATHAM, Mass, May II.—The selfs. Arenthes went schore on Shovel Full Shonio Yesterday, the sea breaking over her. Sho was abandonced by the crow. The ressel was light whom they left her.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

they left her.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF THE LIBITIONS INSCRIPTOR, TORRO DIFFRICT, TOWNSHAME, N. Y., May 11, 1875.

Buoys have been set in the Taunton River, P. L. to replace those carried off by the ice during the past Winter.

S. D. TENNCHARD, Commodore U. S. N., & Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Important to Owners of Porses. - GRESS LINEARY terrine of Autonia W. Save sale monution of the 12 to case has it failed to give satisfaction. Every one speaks in 12 prime Lamenos, bundles, curbs, blood spavin. No stable should be without it. Fine Harmess, 114 Chambers at. Sold by all druggists. Depot. No. 451 Sixth ave., New York. Only 50 cents and 81 per bottle.

BROWN-On Tuesday moting, May 11, Sarah D., wife of Enstines. Brown, in the disk year of her age. Relatives and triends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late resistence, 11 West Forty-eighth-st., on Thursday, May 13, at 4 o clock. The remains will be taken to Utica, for interment. CAMPBELL -- At Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 10,

CAMPRELL—At Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 10, 1875, Shorman Compiled, aged 44 years.

Pameral at M. E. Church, Fawling, Thursday, at 2 p. m.

CORT—Monday merning, of paralysts, Nicholas Cort, in the Teth year of his age.

Fomeral acrystees are held at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South Fifthest, near Fifth, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CUMMING—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 9th inst., of diphenois after a short and painful illness, Robert P., only son of Stephen C. It and Margaret L. Cumaning, aged 3 years, 3 months and 24 days of the family are respectfully invited to attend the immed. Iron the residence of his parents, 3d New-Yorkayes, on Thursday, the 18th inst, at 3 o clock p. m.

DAVIDSON—On Threaday morning, May 11, Roger Davidson, but is of therwick upon Tavers, workind, aged 29 years, rule relatives and triends of the family are respectfully required to attend the fament arrives at the residence of his non-in-day, conver of Euchtheat, and Central ave., Plainfeld, N. J. at 12 m., on Thirmsiay, the 18th. Train leaves the foot of Liberty at, (Now Jersey Central Endread), at 10:30 a. m. Berwick papers please copy.

DOREMINE—May 10, entered into reat, Charlotte Suydam Decemus, daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah P. Doremas.

Relatives and thems are respectfully tavided to attend her fineral, Wednesday attennoon, 12th inct, at 5 o'clock, from the South Reformed Church, corner Fifthawa, and Twonty-first at.

EVANS-April 16, 1875, at his residence, Gretast., Foxtett

BYANS—Anul Lie 1876 at 185 residence, Oreland, Foxted, Pink, Liverpool, Edward Evans, Into of Bartiersk, and formetly of theoteth. Was intered at 8t. Mary's Cometerney, Karkale, Liverpool, on April 18, 1878.

HELLMAN—On Mountay, 10th Inst., Mrs. Zilli Hellman, in the 74th year of her ago. The relatives and firmeds of her family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 13th Inst., at 10 a.m., from the residence of her solon-law, Josee Schigman, No. 3 East Forty-sixthest.

East Forty-sixth-st.

LAWRENCE—May 9, at Riverside, Conn., Annie, wife of Wilham H. C. Lawrence of hoston, and haughter of Channey
L. Cooke, M.D., of New York.

Pument Thursday, 19th inst., 12 o'clock, at St. Andrew's
Charca, Stantord, Conn. Cars leave drand Central Depot,
Forty-secundst., at 10:10 a.m. The interment will be at
Mont Auburn Connecty, rear Boston. Mount Auburn Cometery, near Boslon.

MEAD—in Black Hawk, Celorado, May 5, of heart disease, Robert W, Sead, aged b) years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend bis function, from the Congressional Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, May 13, at 1: 0 p. m. The N, Y, and N, Raven train will beave Grand Central Depos, at 12 o'clerk noon. Returning, will leave Greenwich at 4:32 also 7:13 p. m.

MOUTHAY—At Shreshors, L. I., on Sanday, May 9th, inst., Neins whith, youngest child of Fr. J. R. and Files S. Monoray.

Mouters, and friends are invited to attend the functal, at their residence, on Wednesday, May 12, at 2 o'clock p. in.

RAPALIZE—ON Monday, May 10, at Honewell, Dutchess.

PAPALIE-On Monday, May 10, at Hopewell, Dutchess county, John Rapady, in the Stin year of his ago. Friends are invited to attend the functal, on Wednesday, 19th inst. at 12 o'cneck, from his late readence, Hopewell SHAY-On Saturday evening, Sih inst., after a short illness,

forferson B. Skey of Chicaro.

Relatives and riceads of the family are respectfully invited to attent the funeral from his late residence, 134 Henry-st.

Brooklyn, on Friday, 11th hist., at 2 o'clock p. in.

SWIFT-As St. Cross. West Indies, on the 11th hist., Fester swift. M. D., recently of this city. TOBLAS On Monday, May 10, George E. Tobias, in the 20th year of his age. year of his age.

the friends of the family are respectfully tovited to attend his
funeral, from his late residence, 115 East Furtiethet., on
Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. WellisMann-Suddenly, at Nordhof, South California, on April 25, Charles A. Weismann, the beloved son of Augustus and Clark Weismann of this city, aged 25 years.

Special Notices.

Deshier's Pills are the best and suicet remedy for Chile Delano's Solid Cedar Trunks aford the best protection Lord & Taylor, Grand and Chrystic sts.—Eng. Body Brus-th, 81 50 and 81 75. Eng. and Am. Topestry, 8. and 51 12%. sch. Si 50 and Si 75. Eng. and Am. Tspeatry, s. And Si 12 a.
Rare and well known TREPS and PLANTS, S. B. PAR.
SONS & SONS, hear Rissens Station, Plushing, N. Y.
Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS FOR EUROPE for the
works and follows: On WEDNESDAY at s. m. or THURSDAY at 11.50 a.m.; and on SATURDAY at 11.50 a.m.
T. I. JAMES, P. M.

See Pengh Lestic's Hustraied Newspay r, OUT TO DAY, for Contendal Remainscences of Thomderora: Seemone leddents of the titou become Trial including portrait of Mr. Rowen. 1971b Anniversary Longont on the New York Chamber of Commerce, Barrong of Pentage Bridge War between Linguess and Princeton Colleges over a Recom-polary Bellie, marginess other riflestia come, logether with Fach Calor One, and "Under when Flag, he senian terms."

The Fourteenth Anniverancy of the Howard Massion and Leone for Life Winderen, 40 New Howard Nieshouse to the Control of the Contr The Hoas-hold Art Co. of Boston will have a special safe of some of its Artistic Work. In Clinton will have a special safe of some of its Artistic Work, meinding sense rare antiques, at he cropps of the Messey LEAVITA on Chilton Hall, Newbert of the Messey LEAVITA of the Chilton Hall, Newbert Comes and the same charters and Dirac Roses. Faithfurs, Hoog roses, and the rary Tables, peculiar Cabinets and Cheste of havers, Writing Tables in carrier, Work ratios, standar, rare fitness, thus work, old China and Potery, Embroutered ages, the old spatials Chairs, Lounges, Small Tables, Paper asses etc., cite. etc.

The special designs are by Mr. Elliott.
Confidence can be but of the Messars, LEAVITT and of The Household Art. Co. of Boston. To be seen on Tuesday evening and atterward. The Filth Avenue

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of Pilly lifth at.,

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., Paster. The SALE OF PEWS in this Church will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7:30.

Diagrams of pews may be obtained on Friday, May 14, at the

A Committee of the Bourd of Trusters will be in attendance at the new Church on the afternoons of the 12th, 13th, 14th,

and 15th of May, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. The Church will be opened in the evening on Thursday and Priday, May 13th and 14th. The Most Attractive Offices in Town, The agreered

testimony of all who have seen the offices in the new TRILL UNE building is that they are the MOSY ATTRACTIVE and, all things considered, the CHEAPEST anywhere is that part of town. Between a third and a half of the building is new of fown. Between a fined see a near come acting in entropy in the court of the cour the elevators, and nearly all havy independent entrances from the hall. Many of the rooms were consty for tenants on the lat of May, notion that day and the following Monday a x or sight Lawyers and one or two advortising agents moved in. Other tenants are only waiting for the ciscutors, which will begin running within a week. Tonants can move in any day. Apulrunning within a week. Tonacis can move in any day. Apple cation should be made at Take TRIBUNE Country and